

HOLLY SPRINGS, MI., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1839.

NO. 7.

TERMS.
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for each continuance.
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advance.
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must be post paid in order to secure
insertion as delivered.

Notical.

WOODLAND HOME.

BY MISS C. H. WATERMAN.
Give my woodland home,
As pleasant shade,
Of the silver rill
Along the glade:

My song the reapers sing,
The summer's sunset falls,
The wealth that proudly decks
The gladsome hills.

Kind springing through the trees
Wholly on the spray,
The morning's rosy beam
Sheds a main ray.

Flowers burst out to light,
The broad blue dome,
The air with fragrance sweet,
And my woodland home.

Woodland home, my woodland home,
Where charms are thine,
Where years within thy shades
Thy star's shine.

Will be the one: green spot,
Where my footsteps roam,
Where my heart shall fondly turn,
To my woodland home.

SCENARIOS.

CONVICTED LOVER.

There is a sketch contained in a
volume entitled "The Bit of Writing"
just out.
It is a story of a boy of about
fifteen years of age, who was convicted and
executed, as one of a party of
robbers who had attacked a gentle-
man for the purpose of rifling it of
which one or more of the Po-
lice killed, just as he was about
to take his own life. Notwith-
standing evidence upon the trial was
in regard to his having been
the most of the murderers, his at-
titude, entertained strong faith of
his innocence, and succeeded in obtaining
it as led to strong hopes of a
pardon. This purpose the attorney had
in mind, and it is now on the morning
that we now introduce his
narrative awaiting his return.

The second morning, I took a
country, along the Dublin
road, hoping to meet, even so early,
my attorney returning to us with a
decision in my favor. I had got
a post-chaise—that idea had got
into my head, like a picture and would
return. I met him not, I lingered
—I heard our town clock peal—
the boy had but an hour to live.
Towards the county jail, whither
I was removed for execution—the
wailing over its deep door.
I came more along the Dublin road,
as I could towards the jail. Ar-
riving at the gate of its outer yard, I
was conscious of the multitude which
gathered there, all hushed
before the strong guard of soldiers
who all of them refused the way.
I was anxious to convey my name to
the prison, and was admitted
into the outer yard, then by the
door, and along a colonnade of
rooms with iron work at either
end, the inner courts of the jail.

The room was under the execu-
tion, and both formed a building
separate from the main pile;
of which I have spoken, I
went to the other. What I saw
how found myself was an im-
mense hall, the sheriff, (whom I knew
necessarily in the jail, to ac-
company me) for some short post-
poned moment. He came out of the
courts at either side of the
hall, spoke in whispers, as the good
governor and I had done
—there was not a creature to over-
hear the sheriff must at his peril
change in the hour, but I told
him and his eyes brightened with
sympathy, while he put his watch
in his pocket, and after a short
Toby's oath, I believe he
was right, and that all the
wrong, and let them hang him-
selves.
We arranged, we sunk into silence,
unable to go on talking, even
in whispers—one of a clock soon
governor, pale and agitated, ap-
peared, and gave a signal to the sheriff.
He came over to us, and he was
a terrible watch, and retired again
towards the door, and I continued
in my side in resumed silence, and
around us too, save some most
most appealing sounds—one

caused by the step of a sentinel under the
window of the condemned cell, at an unseen
side of the prison—another by the audible
murmurs of the condemned and his priest
heard through that window—both growing
more fervent in prayer since the jail clock
had pealed one, and a third was made by
some person, also unseen, striking a single
stroke with a wooden mallet about every
half minute, upon a large muffled bell at the
top of the prison. Yes—I can recall two
other sounds which irritated me greatly;
the chirping of the sparrows in the sun—
and I thought that their usually prettiness
was now strangely sad—and the tick, tick,
of the Sheriff's watch, which I heard dis-
tinctly in his fob. The minutes flew. I
felt pained in the throat—burning with
thirst—and losing my presence of mind.
The governor appeared again. My friend
entered the prison with him. I remained
alone, confused. In a few minutes the Gov-
ernor came out bearing headed, and tears were
on his cheeks. The young clergyman, and
his younger penitent followed—the former
had passed an arm through one of the man-
cled arms of the latter, and the hands of both
were clasped, and pointed upwards, and
they both were praying audibly. My old
schoolfellow (the clergyman), wept like a
child. My poor client has passed the
threshold into the coldness with a firm step
—his knees kept peculiarly stiff as he paced
along, and his eyes widened and beamed,
and was fixed on the steps going up to the
execution room, straight before. He did
not yet see me, gazing at him. As the Sher-
iff appeared behind him, and his priest also
bore headed. I rapidly snatched my hat
from my head. The action attracted his at-
tention—our graces met—and how now the
flush instantly forsok his forehead and his
cheeks—and now his eyes closed—while
cold perspiration burst out on his brow, and
he started, stopped and filtered—Did he re-
cognise me as the person who had spoken
kindly to him in his cell before his trial,
and perhaps, with all precaution, giving him
a vague hope or was it that the unexpected
appearance of a human creature staring at
him in utter commiseration in that other-
wise lonely court yard, had touched the cord
of human associations and called him back
to earth, out of his enthusiastic visions of hea-
ven I know not; I cannot even guess, who
can? As he faltered, the young priest pressed
his arms around his body, and gently
urged him to his knees, and knelt with him,
kissing his cheeks, his lips, pressing his
hands, and in tender whispers, manning him
again for facing shame, and death, and eter-
nity.

The governor, the Sheriff, and I, instinc-
tively assumed the attitude of prayer at the
same moment. But I hate to give character
of clasp to a reel, though wonderful oc-
currence, by continuing too circumstantially.
Moya's own boy, never even mounted the
steps of the execution room. We were first
startled while we all knelt by, as it after-
wards proved, her shrieks at the outer gates
—she had escaped from the restraint of her
family, and had come to the jail, insisting on
being married to him, with the rope itself
around his neck, to live a widow for him for-
ever—and next there was a grand shout
from the multitude on the rural heights before
the prison, and my only ceaseless idea of our
attorney, with a white handkerchief stream-
ing through the window of his post-chaise,
was realized, though every one saw it but
I. And Moya, self-transported for life, went
onto Van Dieman's land, some weeks after-
wards, a happy and contented wife, her fam-
ily having yielded to her wishes, at the in-
stance of more advocates than herself, and
put some money in her purse also.

A MAN'S LIFE vs. A DINNER.

"Rogues must hang, that jury men may dine."
The public have doubtless heard of the
fate of poor David Dubious, whose case was
decided by a hungry jury. But it may not
be uninteresting to some of our readers to
state a few of the particular circumstances
attending that decision.
It was a case of life and death, but one
doubtful and difficult to decide. The evi-
dence was entirely circumstantial, and in
many respects contradictory. The prisoner,
unfortunately, bore a very bad character,
and many people did not hesitate to say, that
if he had not committed murder, he was none
too good to do it. But what made his con-
dition still more unfortunate, was the condi-
tion of the stomachs of the jury. They had
been kept out all night, and it was now near
the hour of dining!

Consider then, the perilous condition of
the poor prisoner, his life depending on such
upward circumstances—presumptive evi-
dence, a doubtful character, a hungry jury.
He might have got over the two first, but
not to him whose life depends on the last—
A comfortably filled stomach is one of the
best guarantees for acts of justice, kindness,
and charity. Trust a hungry jury with
one's life! Never! Hunger renders a man
savage, and he who has a stomach to let, has
seldom any bowels of compassion.
In the case of David Dubious, seven of
the jury were for hanging, and five for ac-
quittal. Thus they had been for some time,
without any prospect of ever thinking alike.
Both sides were conscientious, both felt bound
in honesty and by their oath to adhere to what
they conceived to be the true state of the case.
Said those in favor of hanging—
"The man is evidently guilty, and we
could answer neither to God nor our coun-
try, should we consent to his acquittal."
While those on the other side said—"We
have serious doubts of his guilt, the evidence
is circumstantial, and exceedingly contradic-
tory, and we could not answer it neither to
God or our consciences to take the poor fel-
low's life."
"Gentlemen," said the constable, for the

fifteenth time, "have you agreed upon your
verdict?"

"No," said the foreman, "and what is
worse, we are not likely to agree, wherefore
we beg once more you would conduct us in-
to court."

"There is no use in it," said he of the tall
staff, "the judge will send you back."
"At all events," said one of the jury, "let
us have something to eat, and not keep us
shut up here starving."

"The more you starve, the sooner you
will be likely to agree," returned he. "Be-
sides, you know it is strictly against the law
to allow you any thing to eat until your ver-
dict is made up."

The jury again took up the subject, and
endeavored with all their might to agree; but
with no better result than before. The case
was a stubborn one, and would not yield to
the unanimous desire for agreement.

The jury were at length permitted to re-
turn into court, where on stating to the judge
that it was utterly impossible for them to
make up a verdict, his honor gave them a
severe reprimand for their inability to think
alike, and peremptorily sent them out again
declaring, with an awful shake of his wig,
that they should neither eat nor drink until
the case of the prisoner was decided.

"Alas!" said one, "we must either agree
no verdict or agree to starve."

"The latter we can never agree to," said
another, "self-preservation is the first law of
nature. What time of day is it, neighbor?"

"It wants half an hour to dinner time."
"Only half an hour. We have but little
time to spare.—We must agree before dinner
time by some means or other. It's almost
twenty-four hours since we have eat a morsel,
and to miss another meal would be absolute
suicide."

"Reheal that a fact," said another, "and
suicide is an unpardonable sin. If a man
commits murder, he may have time to re-
pent; but if he commits suicide, he must go
to purgatory at once, without benefit of cler-
gy."

Those who are in favor of hanging are
usually more fixed in their opinions than
those on the other side—thus exactly re-
versing the only charitable maxim of criminal
jurisprudence, viz. that "It is better that
twenty guilty persons escape than that one
innocent one should suffer." This was most
unfortunately true in the case of poor David
Dubious.

"It would be a thousand pities," said one
of his friends, "to hang an innocent man."
"This is very true," replied one of the op-
posite side;—"but then you know it is better
that twenty innocent persons should be hung
than one guilty one should escape; so the
maxim says."

"Why, as to the maxim," said Jonathan
Standout, "there may be something in that.
But still I have been hitherto in favour of an
acquittal of poor David, because I had my
doubts about his being guilty. However, all
manner of doubts must yield to circum-
stances. So far as I can see, the evidence is
by no means clear as to the fellow's guilt.
But then, on the other hand, who is he, that
twelve respectable men should starve for his
life? A fellow, at least, of doubtful reputa-
tion; a man who, if he is not guilty of this,
or some other murder, may very well be
spared from the world."

"There is much truth in what you say,"
said Ichabod Avery; "but then consider! how
shall we answer to God and our consciences
for the verdict?"

"True," said Joseph Judgment, "there's
the rub. I acknowledge the prisoner to be
of little or no value to the community, and
as likely to be guilty of murder as the best
of us. But then, we are bound to decide ac-
cording to evidence."

"And what," said Obadiah Lankley, "is
to become of our stomachs in the mean time?
I'm as conscientious as any other man, I
don't care who he is; and I think I've proved
it well, too, in standing out as long as I have.
But all things must yield to circumstances,
as neighbor Standout says, and self-preservation
is the first law of Nature, as another
gentleman observed; wherefore, for one, I'm
for having some dinner."

"And I too," said Christopher Comeabout,
"I pity the poor wretch of a prisoner, and
you all know I have fought hard for his ac-
quittal. But to go the length of starving on
his account, I could not possibly think of it."

"But have you know mercy, no bowels of
compassion?" said Ichabod Avery.

"Bowels of compassion!" exclaimed Obadiah
Lankley, pressing his hand sadly upon his
gastric region—"how can a man have
bowels of compassion when there isn't a morsel
of any thing in his stomach? The
idea is preposterous."

"You are exactly of my mind," said Jonathan
Standout. "Charity begins at home, and
it is our bounden duty to take care of
ourselves, whatever may become of other
people. For my part the evidence of David's
guilt begins to look much clearer than it
did a short time ago. At any rate consider-
ing all things, I think we can do better
than to hang him."

"I can't agree with you there," said Joseph
Judgment; "I must still adhere to the
poor fellow, though I am starving. I can't
get over my oath, my conscience, and all
that."

"Your conscience!" exclaimed Christo-
pher Comeabout, "what sort of a conscience
is that, which prefers the life of a poor
wretch of doubtful reputation to the com-
forts of a good dinner, which no one among
us is disposed to doubt? As to the prisoner,
I'd stick to him till all was blue, if I wasn't
so infernal hungry. But I am not bound
to commit murder on my own stomach.—
Wherefore, gentlemen, much as I regret the
taking of any innocent man's life, I must in
this place agree to a verdict of guilty."

"Well, well," said Joseph Judgment,
looking at his watch "it's a hard case—a
monstrous hard case. It wants but a quar-
ter of an hour of dinner time—and our land-
lord informed me he should cook those fine
cassava backs. The prisoner as far as I
can understand the evidence, is as likely to
be innocent as guilty; I don't know what to
think indeed. One thing is certain, how-
ever—I must have some dinner—I can't think
of starving—my conscience won't let me.—
Gentlemen, I'll agree to any thing that's
reasonable."

"I'm very glad, sir," said one of the origi-
nal seven who were in favor of hanging—"I'm
very glad you have finally concluded to
listen to reason. We are all agreed now
except one, and I think he'll come over in time
to dine. What say you, friend Avery?—
shall we hang the prisoner and go to dinner
or not?"

"Why, indeed, gentlemen, I don't know
what to say. I see no satisfactory proof of
the man's being guilty. It's a hard case, a
confounded hard case. Our dinner must
nearly be ready; and something ought to
be determined on soon.—Really gentlemen,
I think you had better agree to acquit him."

"Oh, we can't do that, positively," said
another of the original seven. "A majority
of us have been in favor of hanging from
the first; and now all the others have
come over except you; eleven against one."

"It wants but ten minutes of the dinner
hour," said Obadiah Lankley.

"Only ten minutes!" exclaimed Ichabod,
"I've done gentlemen, I've done. Oh, my
stomach! Let the man be hung."

"We are all agreed then," said the fore-
man. And a verdict of GUILTY was re-
turned in time for dinner.

LAW'S OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

AN ACT to authorize the discontinuance or
dismissal of suits before the clerk out of
term time.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legisla-
ture of the State of Mississippi*, That here-
after, any party plaintiff in any suit depend-
ing in any of the courts of this state, may
suffer a non-suit, or dismiss any cause before
the clerk of the court in which such suit may
be depending, out of term time, upon his pay-
ing or securing to the satisfaction of the clerk,
all such costs as may have accrued.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall
be the duty of the clerks of the different courts
in this state, upon application being made to
them, by any plaintiff, or his attorney, to per-
mit him to take a non-suit, or to dismiss any
cause he may have depending in any court of
which he may be clerk, upon his paying,
or securing the cost which have accrued;
and it shall be the duty of the clerk to enter
upon the writ, in any such case, the disposi-
tion made of the same, with the date, and
where the plaintiff receives satisfaction for the
cause of action, he shall be required, either
by himself or his attorney, to enter such
satisfaction upon the writ or declaration, and
sign the same when such cause is dismissed
out of term time; and such satisfaction shall
be a bar to any suit or suits brought there-
after to recover for the same cause of action:
Provided, that where the plaintiff dismisses
his suit or suffers a non-suit without satisfac-
tion, he shall stand in the same situation as
though he had never instituted such suit:
Provided, that the plaintiff shall not renew
his suit to the same term of said court.

Approved January 30, 1839.

AN ACT to incorporate the Female Aca-
demy of Holly Springs, in Marshall
county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legisla-
ture of the State of Mississippi*, That James
W. Hill, James Elder, E. H. Whitfield,
William P. King, L. D. Henderson, John
Harden, John A. McKendria, P. W. Hum-
phreys, James Davis, Wm. C. Edmonson,
S. R. Gray, C. Kyle, R. S. Holland, R. H.
Pattillo, A. C. McEwen be, and they are
heretofore constituted a body corporate and pol-
itic, by the name and style of the president
& trustees of the H. Springs F. Academy, &
by that name they, and their successors in of-
fice, shall be capable of suing & being sued,
pleading and being impleaded, defending
and being defended, in any matter, plaint,
suit, or action in any court of law or equity,
they, and their successors in office, may have
a common seal, and alter or amend the same
at their pleasure, and shall be capable of re-
ceiving and acquiring real and personal estate,
by donation, or purchase, for the benefit
of said institution; and they, and their suc-
cessors in office, may make such by-laws
and adopt such rules and regulations as they
may deem expedient for the election of their
officers, for the election and admission of
new members of said corporation, for the
government and management of the affairs
of said academy, and for promoting morality,
virtue and learning among the students,
whereby they may be as far as practicable
thoroughly educated, and do and perform all
other acts for the benefit of said institution
which are incident to bodies corporate, not
repugnant to the constitution and laws of this
state, or the United States.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the
said trustees shall annually elect, out of their
own members, a president, secretary and
treasurer, who shall severally perform the du-
ties to be prescribed by the said president
and trustees.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the
first meeting of said board of trustees, in the
town of Holly Springs, shall be on the first
Monday of April next, and if a majority of
said trustees fail to meet at that time, any
three of them may call a meeting, by adver-
tising one week previous to the time of said
meeting.

AN ACT to amend the several acts now in
force relating to schools and school lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legisla-
ture of the State of Mississippi*, That, in all
cases where the sixteenth section of any
township, or the fractional section, reserved
for the use of schools in lieu of the sixteenth
section, shall lie partly in one county and
partly in another the president of the board
of police of either county, in which said sec-
tion may in part lie, may, on application ac-
cording to law, order elections for trustees
of schools, and school lands for said town-
ship, and to fill vacancies in the board of trust-
ees thereof; and in case of the sale of any
such section, the same may take place, and
said section be sold at the court house of ei-
ther of the counties in which the same may
in part lie, and this act shall be in force from
and after the passage thereof.

Approved January 26, 1839.

AN ACT to incorporate the Chulahoma
College and Chulahoma Female Aca-
demy in Marshall County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legisla-
ture of the State of Mississippi*, That Thomas
Bot, William Y. Goodall, D. P.
McKie, William D. Ellis, Samuel Johnson
Robertson, C. P. Strickland, John Mil-
lam, James N. Brown, William H. Hicks
and R. T. Fowler, be, and they are hereby
constituted a body corporate and politic, by
the name and style of the "President and
Trustees of the Chulahoma Male Academy,"
and by that name they and their successors
in office shall be capable of suing and being
sued, pleading and being impleaded, defend-
ing and being defended, in any matter, plaint,
suit or action in any court of law or equity;
they and their successors in office may have
a common seal, and alter or amend the same
at their pleasure, and shall be capable of re-
ceiving and acquiring real and personal estate
by purchase or donation for the benefit of
said institution; and they and their suc-
cessors in office may make such by-laws and
adopt such rules and regulations as they may
deem expedient for the election of their suc-
cessors, for the election and admission of new
members of said corporation, for the govern-
ment and management of the affairs of said
academy, and for promoting morality, virtue
and learning among the students, whereby they
may be as far as practicable thoroughly edu-
cated, and do and perform all other acts for
the benefit of said institution which are inci-
dent to bodies corporate, not repugnant to the
constitution and laws of this state, or the United
States.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the
said trustees shall annually elect, out of their
own members, a president, secretary and
treasurer, who shall severally perform the du-
ties to be prescribed by the said president
and trustees.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the
first meeting of said board of trustees, in the
town of Holly Springs, shall be on the first
Monday of April next, and if a majority of
said trustees fail to meet at that time, any
three of them may call a meeting, by adver-
tising one week previous to the time of said
meeting.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That said
board shall hold regular meetings twice in
each year, but the president and two trustees
shall have power to call a meeting of the
trustees when ever they deem it expedient;
a majority of said board shall constitute a
quorum to transact business; in case of a vacan-
cy the president and trustees may at any
time, appoint a successor; they may employ
such teachers and conductors of said institu-
tion as they shall judge to be well qualified,
and supercede them at pleasure.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That so
soon as said board of trustees shall deem it
expedient, they shall have and enjoy the
privilege of a college in the male depart-
ment, and the power of conferring degrees
in both institutions.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That
this act shall be in force, and take effect from
and after its passage.

Approved January 30, 1838.

AN ACT to revive and extend certain pro-
visions of an act entitled an act to authorize
the stockholders of the Bank of the State
of Mississippi to close their affairs with as
much advantage to the public and as little
inconvenience to the individual stock-hold-
ers as possible; approved Dec 19, 1831.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legisla-
ture of the State of Mississippi*, That so much
of an act entitled "an act to authorize the stock-
holders of the Bank of the State of Missis-
sippi to close their affairs with as much advan-
tage to the public and as little inconvenience
to the individual stock-holders as possible," as
constituted and appointed the president and
directors of said bank a body politic and cor-
porate, for the purpose of collecting the debts
due to it, be, and the same is hereby, extend-
ed to the first day of January, eighteen hun-
dred and forty-one.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it
shall and may be lawful for said corpora-
tion to prosecute to final judgment all suits
and actions which may have been commenced
for debts due to it prior to the 31st day of
December, 1837, and which were pending
and undetermined on that day, and to sue out
and continue all necessary legal process to
enforce the payment of judgments heretofore
rendered in its favor.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the
third and fourth sections of the above act, be,
and the same is hereby revived and continu-
ed until the first day of January, eighteen
hundred and forty-one.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That this
act shall be in force and take effect from and
after its passage.

Approved January 27, 1839.

AN ACT to divide the Fifteenth Regiment
of the Mississippi Militia, in Marshall county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legisla-
ture of the State of Mississippi*, That the Col-
onel Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel, the
Major, Captain, Lieutenant and Ensigns, of
said Regiment, are hereby authorized to call
a court martial, and divide said regiment.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the
brigadier general of said brigade shall issue
his writs of election for colonel commandant,
and Lieutenant colonel and major, directed
to the sheriff of Marshall county.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it is
hereby made the duty of the sheriff of Mar-
shall county to open and hold said election at
such places in said regiment as he may think
best, by giving at least fifteen days' notice,
the election to continue one day only, within
the hour as usual for such an election.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall
be the duty of said sheriff to give certificates
to the elect, and forward a duplicate of the
same to the Governor of this State.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That said
officers so elected, may act and perform the
duties of said office on said certificate, until
commissioned by the Governor, and that this
act be in force after its passage.

Approved January 26, 1839.

AN ACT to amend the several acts now in
force relating to schools and school lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legisla-
ture of the State of Mississippi*, That, in all
cases where the sixteenth section of any
township, or the fractional section, reserved
for the use of schools in lieu of the sixteenth
section, shall lie partly in one county and
partly in another the president of the board
of police of either county, in which said sec-
tion may in part lie, may, on application ac-
cording to law, order elections for trustees
of schools, and school lands for said town-
ship, and to fill vacancies in the board of trust-
ees thereof; and in case of the sale of any
such section, the same may take place, and
said section be sold at the court house of ei-
ther of the counties in which the same may
in part lie, and this act shall be in force from
and after the passage thereof.

Approved January 26, 1839.

AN ACT to incorporate the Chulahoma
College and Chulahoma Female Aca-
demy in Marshall County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legisla-
ture of the State of Mississippi*, That Thomas
Bot, William Y. Goodall, D. P.
McKie, William D. Ellis, Samuel Johnson
Robertson, C. P. Strickland, John Mil-
lam, James N. Brown, William H. Hicks
and R. T. Fowler, be, and they are hereby
constituted a body corporate and politic, by
the name and style of the "President and
Trustees of the Chulahoma Male Academy,"
and by that name they and their successors
in office shall be capable of suing and being
sued, pleading and being impleaded, defend-
ing and being defended, in any matter, plaint,
suit or action in any court of law or equity;
they and their successors in office may have
a common seal, and alter or amend the same
at their pleasure, and shall be capable of re-
ceiving and acquiring real and personal estate
by purchase or donation for the benefit of
said institution; and they and their suc-
cessors in office may make such by-laws and
adopt such rules and regulations as they may
deem expedient for the election of their suc-
cessors, for the election and admission of new
members of said corporation, for the govern-
ment and management of the affairs of said
academy, and for promoting morality, virtue
and learning among the students, whereby they
may be as far as practicable thoroughly edu-
cated, and do and perform all other acts for
the benefit of said institution which are inci-
dent to bodies corporate, not repugnant to the
constitution and laws of this state, or the United
States.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the
said trustees shall annually elect, out of their
own members, a president, secretary and
treasurer, who shall severally perform the du-
ties to be prescribed by the said president
and trustees.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the
first meeting of said board of trustees, in the
town of Holly Springs, shall be on the first
Monday of April next, and if a majority of
said trustees fail to meet at that time, any
three of them may call a meeting, by adver-
tising one week previous to the time of said
meeting.

of receiving and acquiring real and personal
estate by purchase or donation for the benefit
of said institution; and they and their suc-
cessors in office may make such by-laws and
adopt such rules and regulations as they may
deem expedient for the election of their
officers; for the election and admission of
new members of said corporation for the good
government of the affairs of said college,
and for promoting morality, virtue and learn-
ing among the students, whereby they may
be as far as practicable thoroughly educated
and do and perform all other acts for